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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17,271.

號五廿月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person to the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH HAS TESTED THE STRENGTH OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.**  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
Reserve Fund £1,062,500  
Sinking Fund £128,250

Reversion Fire Branch £2,381,456  
Life and Annuity 2,141,593  
Branches 337,239  
Reversion Marine Department 475,940  
Other Receipts 65,539,223

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**  
TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.  
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

**SUNDAYS.**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.0 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.**  
**SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.**  
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Burnings,  
Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order  
representing Bank Note.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

**METEOR GARAGE**



Sole distributors of

**MAXWELL CARS.**

Automobiles for Hire and

for Sale

at reasonable Price.

Phone 2500.

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Central.

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14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Alterations free

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

Sailings.—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)  
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. Tans, Cook & Sox, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

**SPEY ROYAL  
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10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS:

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**

AND

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**J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER.**

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**GRAND HOTEL.**

First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal  
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A first-class String Orchestra, renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply—**W. BARKER,**  
Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

**CARLTON HOTEL.**

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central  
District. 47 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.

Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Laundries, Motor, Passenger Buses.

Telephone Address "CARLTON." **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:  
—TELEGRAPHIC "ADD."—  
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**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS

**JUST ARRIVED**

**LATEST**

**ENGLISH and AMERICAN**

**BOOTS & SHOES**

IN

**BROWN and BLACK**

FOR

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**

Also New Shipment of

**Trunks and Suit Cases.**

**PRICES MODERATE.**

**YEE SANG FAT CO.,**

Tel. 1355.

84, Queen's Road Central.

**TO THOSE GOING AWAY**

Keep in touch with local happenings

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**"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"**

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

**THE GREAT TURKISH DISASTER IN  
PALESTINE.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

**A TURKISH ARMAGEDDON.**

**BRILLIANT DASH OF GENERAL  
ALLENBY'S TROOPS.**

**THE STORY OF THE BRITISH  
SUCCESS.**

**TURKISH ARMY ENTRAPPED BY  
BRITISH TROOPS.**

London, Sept. 23.

Reuter's Correspondent with the  
Palestine Army, telegraphing on  
Saturday, says:—

In and around the plain of Esdraelon  
the Turks found their Armageddon. A large proportion of the  
Turkish Army in Palestine was  
accounted for. The remainder is on  
the other side of the Jordan with  
little prospect of escape.

The Turks on this side of the  
Jordan consisted of the Seventh and  
Eighth Armies, commanded respec-  
tively by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and  
Diyadin Pasha. These two Armies  
suffered a heavy defeat. General  
Allenby's lightning stroke, coupled  
with the astounding mobility of our  
troops, entrapped the Turks by a  
regular net of British troops. Tur-  
key has suffered a blow, from which  
it will be difficult for her to recover.  
Even could she find men, it would  
be impossible to replace the material  
losses.

The defeat may have a far-reach-  
ing effect on the general situation  
in the Turkish Army, and, especially,  
on the political situation at Constan-  
tinople, where a strong anti-German  
propaganda has lately been making  
important progress.

**BRILLIANT CAVALRY WORK.**

It was the Cavalry which enabled  
us to exploit the infantry success  
to the uttermost. General Allenby  
commanded one of the finest forces  
of cavalry in this war, which includes  
born horsemen from Australia and  
New Zealand and some of the best  
Indian horse. Their mobility has  
been the undoing of the enemy, con-  
verting his defeat into a rout.

Three groups of cavalry, besides  
a smaller force, and some French  
horse, participated in the operations.  
When the Cavalry reached Nazareth  
they found that General Liman von  
Sanders, the German Commander-  
in-Chief, had decamped the previous  
evening with the papers. The troops  
at Nazareth offered some resistance,  
which was quickly overcome. Two  
thousand prisoners were taken, in-  
cluding 200 German technical troops.  
The tracks over the mountain into  
the plain of Esdraelon are so bad  
that the Cavalry were compelled to  
leave their horses and guns behind.  
This group comprised the Sherwood  
Rangers and the Indian Imperial  
Service Cavalry.

The second group was composed  
of the yeomanry and the Indian  
Lancers, who followed a more  
easterly course and penetrated the  
plain and the long narrow pass which  
should have proved an almost insur-  
mountable obstacle. The enemy  
opposition was, however, brushed  
aside. Four hundred prisoners were  
taken. Entering the plain, the  
Cavalry were exposed to rifle and  
machine-gun fire.

The Turkish Battalion which was  
escaping towards Nazareth was  
charged by the Indian Lancers, who  
killed and wounded a couple of  
hundred and took the remaining  
400 prisoner. This body reached  
Afulah early in the morning, captur-  
ing immense booty and another 1,500  
prisoners. The booty included two  
rudimentary tanks, six locomotives, and  
40 coaches.

The detachments continued to  
advance, occupying Beisan the same  
evening and bagging another thou-  
sand prisoners, and also occupied an

important bridge on the Jordan south  
of Lake Tiberias.

The third group, consisting chiefly  
of the Australian Light Horse, start-  
ed further in the rear and, after  
reaching the plain, descended on the  
Jenin Road. The Australians, who  
were newly armed with swords, in-  
stead of rifle bayonets, here had the  
opportunity of using the new weapons  
greatly to their satisfaction. They  
charged and sabred a Turkish bat-  
talion in trenches where they took a  
thousand prisoners.

To the smaller group, chiefly Aus-  
tralians, fell the honour of occupy-  
ing Nablus amidst remarkable cheers  
from the Turkish wounded and the  
professed satisfaction of the civilian  
population. One good feature in  
the liberated region is that there is  
little distress. The people are hur-  
rying back to their homes which are  
mostly undamaged. The roads near  
Nablus bear terrible evidence of the  
efficacy of the coming by our avi-  
ators. The inhabitants state that the  
Turks feared our planes more than  
the Devil.

Up to the present we have taken  
prisoner 25,000 combatants. The  
Turks east of the Jordan that remain  
to be dealt with are on the line of  
the Hedjaz railway and consist  
from six to eight thousand bayonets  
and a ration strength of 50,000.

**A MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT.**

**A CLOCK-LIKE ADVANCE.**

**COMPLETE DEMORALISATION  
OF TURKS.**

London, Sept. 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at Pales-  
tine Headquarters, telegraphing yester-  
day, says:—

The rapidity and completeness  
of General Allenby's magnificent  
achievement almost gives a mis-  
leading impression of its magnitude.  
The Turks were preparing for the  
winter in their lines which were of  
exceptional strength. At least three  
lines consisted of well-dug trenches  
strongly wired and redoubts with  
abundant artillery and machine-guns,  
but the complete surprise, coupled  
with General Allenby's boldness and  
mobility, completely demoralised the  
Turks. All movements worked like  
a clock without a single hitch any-  
where.

The newly-raised Indian troops  
behaved splendidly and showed  
steadiness, combined with the finest  
dash. The London troops, with  
which the Indians were brigaded on  
the extreme left, lived up to their  
splendid reputation and were the  
first to go through the Turkish lines.

It was a remarkable feat to reach  
Tulkarem the same afternoon within  
a minute of the predicted time.

Small parties of the enemy are  
still wandering in the hills but are  
anxious to surrender. Sixty Tur-  
kish soldiers were taken near Nablus  
surrendered on an intelligence officer  
with a Sikh batman appearing.

The Turks in the Jordan valley  
appeared to be ignorant of the fate  
of the Palestine Armies until mount-  
ed troops to-day reached Jared  
Damieh, crossing the stream and  
taking 800 prisoners.

The fugitives along the Jared  
Damieh road to the Jordan were  
very heavily bombed by our aircraft,  
and numbers turned back, preferring  
to surrender than to face the terrible  
order. Our advanced guards occu-  
pied Beifidieh and Refikina, north  
of Nazareth.

(Continued on Page 5.)

At Liverpool, Mr. J. H. Thomas, a  
man was rescued from a falling re-  
sulting from a fall of 25 feet.











## SPARKLING MINERAL



REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 438.

## To-day's Advertisements

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAF.

WIDEAWAKE IMPORTERS anxious to increase their Trade with the Interior are requested to communicate with

Box No. 28.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 780

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day REMOVED our Offices from No. 7 Queen's Road Central to St. George's Buildings, 2nd floor.

GOLDING and PHILIPS, Solicitors, &c.  
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 781

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Solidators and Solidators in uniform, Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 783

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chester Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Members' boxes erected on part of the JOCKEY CLUB property and the adjoining land.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 782

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONVEYANCE).

TUESDAY,

the 1st Oct., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TRAWKWOOD and BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED and TRAWKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., and an assortment of USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—  
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sidelboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
2 Pianos, Typewriters, Motor Bath, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.  
EUGENE & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 784

(Continued on Page 8.)

## "PREMO CAMERA"

\$1.50 each.  
TAKES WONDERFUL PICTURE.

A. TACK & CO.,  
25, Des Vaux Road, Central.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1918.

## GERMANY AND A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE fact that a German scheme for a League of Nations has just been published by one of the leading politicians of the country is an indication that Germany is getting reconciled to the idea of the future government of the world which President WILSON, we believe, was the first to ventilate and Viscount GRAY the first to elaborate. Now comes Herr ERZBERGER of the German Centre Party with a German conception of the League. We are told among other things that the scheme provides that the League should guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State belonging to the League, and undisturbed possession of the Colonies, while States outside, whose Governments proclaim neutrality, will be recognised as permanently neutral. All States and Colonies in Africa will be perpetually neutral. It is not quite clear what all this means, but it makes it quite obvious that any such scheme is very much "in the air" until a military victory is achieved. The territorial possessions of Germany, France and Belgium, for instance, have yet to be defined, and Germany has yet to reconcile herself to the loss of her Colonies, in Africa and elsewhere. One of the inspiring motives of Herr ERZBERGER's scheme would seem to be the item mentioned last in the cable, viz., that "for a decade after the foundation of the League, each State should divide its surplus raw material among the others."

The industrial and commercial magnates of Germany have been genuinely alarmed over the discussions on economic policy after the war which have been taking place among the Allies. There is a natural desire among them to secure that in the distribution of surplus raw material during that first decade after the war, those who have been friends should be supplied before those who have been enemies. It is the good fortune of the British Empire to be the source of supply for the bulk of the raw material which Europe needs, and Germany will have to reconcile herself to the permanent effects of the hostility she has created by the wanton aggression by which she provoked this gigantic war and the barbarity with which she has since conducted it. Mr. RUDYARD KIPPLING, addressing a group of American Officers in England recently pointed out, that when Germany begins to realize that defeat is certain we shall be "in the name and for the sake of the future of mankind to make some sort of compromise with an enemy which has attempted the betrayal and destruction of humanity." "If," Kipling said, "we accept those pleas we shall betray mankind as effectively as if we had turned our backs on battle from the first." We are now at this stage when Germany, realising defeat to be inevitable, is endeavouring to "save face" by proposals calculated to gain what

Mr. LEON GEORGE a little while ago called "a bigger-mugger peace." The Governments and peoples of the world have learnt enough by this time to make them wary. When, however, we have the German Press acclaiming a German scheme of a League of Nations to regulate international relations, instead of this being done (pace the KAISER) by "the good German award," we may conclude that though the stage is not yet reached when we can enter upon discussions with Germany with any hope of achieving the result we seek, it is surely indicative of a noteworthy change in public opinion in Germany approximating "more closely to the mental attitude which it will be necessary for Germany to cultivate before negotiations come within the pale of practical business."

Great political changes must come about in Germany before the Allies can treat Germany as a country whose word is to be relied on for anything. We need to be assured in a very complete manner against the future treatment by Germany of solemn international treaties as "scraps of paper."

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The industrial and commercial magnates of Germany have been genuinely alarmed over the discussions on economic policy after the war which have been taking place among the Allies. There is a natural desire among them to secure that in the distribution of surplus raw material during that first decade after the war, those who have been friends should be supplied before those who have been enemies. It is the good fortune of the British Empire to be the source of supply for the bulk of the raw material which Europe needs, and Germany will have to reconcile herself to the permanent effects of the hostility she has created by the wanton aggression by which she provoked this gigantic war and the barbarity with which she has since conducted it. Mr. RUDYARD KIPPLING, addressing a group of American Officers in England recently pointed out, that when Germany begins to realize that defeat is certain we shall be "in the name and for the sake of the future of mankind to make some sort of compromise with an enemy which has attempted the betrayal and destruction of humanity." "If," Kipling said, "we accept those pleas we shall betray mankind as effectively as if we had turned our backs on battle from the first." We are now at this stage when Germany, realising defeat to be inevitable, is endeavouring to "save face" by proposals calculated to gain what

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## "OUR DAY" ARRANGEMENTS IN HONGKONG.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the public at this stage of the war that "Our Day" is the day set aside for a special effort in support of the funds of the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Nobody can be unaware of the immense value of the work these Societies are jointly doing for those who are wounded in battle. The Red Cross work is now costing £8 a minute, and it is hoped that the support given to the organisation on "Our Day" by the community of Hongkong will be, if possible, an improvement on previous efforts, highly satisfactory though these have been. But it is remembered that the need must grow as the climax of the War is reached.

"Our Day" is to be observed in Hongkong on Thursday, October 24th. The arrangements are well in hand and the day's programme may be briefly indicated as follows:—

Morning: Sale of roses, as last year. A military band will parade the streets, followed by rose-sellers.

Afternoon: Gymkhana at Happy Valley, with miscellaneous side shows.

Evening: Entertainment in the Botanic Gardens, which will be illuminated.

The cost of making the roses for Lady May's Rose Fund has been defrayed by Mr. Ho Kom Tong Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Chan Tung Shan and Mr. Chan Kang-U.

The attractions at the Gardens will include a Japanese fireworks display and a performance by Chinese jugglers. The Police Reserve Band will play during the evening. The Portuguese community, under the leadership of Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the Consul, has been doing a great deal of work for "Our Day" and will run a stall for the sale of souvenirs in the Botanic Gardens. They are also to run three raffles. For one of them the tickets will be one dollar each, and for the second twenty cents each. For these two raffles the Portuguese community have already presented 1,500 prizes. The third raffle, which is to be on the American plan, one cent to twelve dollars a ticket, is for a five-seater Dodge motor car presented by one of the leading British residents of the Colony. This will be drawn for in the course of the evening at the Portuguese stall.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allies Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Mr. Pong Wei Ting.....\$100.00  
Mr. Tang Chi Ngong..... 50.00  
Mr. Chan-Tung Pang..... 50.00

We have received a copy of a leaflet issued by the Seamen's Hospital Society which bears a reproduction of a handsome tablet erected at the Dreadnought Hospital Greenwich "to commemorate a donation from funds publicly subscribed in the Colony of Hongkong and presented to this Hospital by the Hongkong War Charities Committee as a tribute to British seamen upon whose steadfast bravery the Empire depends."

A report of the marriage of Mr. W. H. Compton of Hongkong to Miss Matilde Curcio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Curcio, at Shanghai on the 17th inst. says: "The bride is one of the popular members of the younger social set of Shanghai and has taken a prominent part in opera and amateur theatrical performances here. Mr. Compton is with David Sassoon & Co. and is in Shanghai temporarily, expecting to return to the Colony in the near future."

A fear that lady commercials had come to stay was expressed at a meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution.

Another instance of a freak egg is reported from Beaconsfield, where a hen belonging to Mr. Masters laid an egg, with two shells, weighing 43 ounces.

Austrians at Kiev (Ukraine) sang high mass in the cathedral when the unconfirmed news of the murder of the Tsar was received.

The following conversation took place recently between two country rustics:—

U, C, E, A, O, B, E  
O, E, B, E  
I, E, B  
Y, E, B, I  
Y, E, B, A, M, P, U, O  
O, I, C

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their result in pneumonia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil, will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Sierra Leone three days' journey nearer Europe by the opening of the railway service to Penang.

Pierre Loti of the Academie Francaise, commandant of the frigate *Vaud*, has been "mentioned" in an army order.

It was not a python, but was called *Ok-ut*, a name that may be translated "black garden snake." The soldiers killed it and ate the flesh. Since then many of those who ate of it have been sick and at the death.

We learn that during the typhoon which visited here on the 1st of Sept., a tree was blown down in the grounds of one of the old yamens in Kowloon.

In the hollow stump was found a snake which weighed about 180 catties. It was not a python, but was called *Ok-ut*, a name that may be translated "black garden snake." The soldiers killed it and ate the flesh. Since then many of those who ate of it have been sick and at the death.

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## THE MAGISTRACY.

## UNWHOLESOME MILK.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with keeping an unwholesome dairy and also with selling unwholesome milk.

The milk which the defendant sold was sent to the Government analyst, who certified it to be unwholesome, and diluted with water.

The defendant said it was not up to him to worry whether the milk was wholesome or not. He had purchased it from another dairy.

His Worship fined defendant \$50.

## SERIOUS CHEQUE FRAUD.

A Chinese assistant of the Tai Fung Cheung firm of 101, Des Vaux Road, was charged, on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon with forging three cheques of the total value of \$273, belonging to the firm and payable at the Bank of Canton and the Chinese Mercantile Bank, respectively.

Sergeant Field said that when he visited defendant's house on the 19th instant and arrested him he found underneath the bed a basket which contained the four letters referred to in the case. Defendant claimed the basket and the letters.

The following statement made by the defendant was introduced as evidence: "I signed the cheque and collected the money."

Wong Kam Lai, clerk in charge of the Chinese Correspondence branch of the General Post Office, stated that all Chinese letters arriving from America and Canada passed through his hands. When a registered letter came through, witness usually sent a notice to the addressee, who had to produce that note when applying for the letter. In some cases he issued registered letters without sending notices first. This was done when a person came and asked for the letters. The Post Office kept a register of the cheques of the various firms. Witness knew defendant's firm chop. Defendant came to the Post Office often to take the mails belonging to the firm.

The case is proceeding.

## ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning with being in unlawful possession of 2 taels of opium, and also for trying to export same.

His Worship fined defendant \$200.

## HOIHOW NOTES.



# TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE TURKISH DEBACLE IN PALESTINE.

### JEWISH TROOPS TAKE PART IN THE ATTACK.

#### TURKS BEING PURSUED.

PRISONERS LARGELY EXCEED 25,000.

London, Sept. 24, 2:40 p.m.

A Palestine official report states:—East of the Jordan the enemy is withdrawing to Amman on the Hedjaz railway.

The Australian, New Zealand, West Indian and Jewish troops are pursuing him and have reached Esau, capturing guns and prisoners. Our cavalry in the north occupied Hama and Acre, after slight opposition.

The prisoners are increasing and the total largely exceeds 25,000. King Hussein's Arabs have occupied Amman and are harassing bodies of the enemy, who are retreating along the railway to Amman.

#### ROADS BLOCKED FOR THE ENEMY.

### FIGHTING FORCE NON-EXISTENT.

#### COMBATANT STRENGTH REDUCED TO 3,500.

London, Sept. 23.

Router learns from Palestine that the Turkish roadways which escape to the Jordan are blocked at Nazareth, Beisan and Megamie, while the Nabulus road is cut at El Dami. Thus the remaining Turks west of the Jordan are boxed up. Moreover, all their transport, guns, rolling stock and stores have been captured. A fighting force they do not exist.

The estimate of 18,000 Turks west of the Jordan, cabled on the 20th, was the bayonet strength, which included the artillery, machine-gun and other units. The ration strength was 60,000, of which the combatants were 35,000.

### KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL ALLENBY.

### A MEMORABLE TESTIMONY OF BRITISH LEADERSHIP.

London, Sept. 23.

The Press Bureau states:—H.M. the King has telegraphed to General Allenby thus:—

"With pride and admiration we have received the news of the able, conceived and brilliantly carried out operations in which the British, Indian and Allied Forces under your command with the support of the Royal Navy gained a complete victory. I am confident that this will rank as a great exploit in the history of the British Empire and ever stand as a memorable testimony of British leadership, and the fighting qualities of the British and Indian troops."

#### TURKISH CAMOUFLAGE.

London, Sept. 24, 5:25 p.m.

A Turkish communiqué states:—Very skilful rear-guard fights are facilitating the accomplishment of our plans on both sides of the Jordan.

### TURKISH RULE IN PALESTINE ENDED.

### SEVERE BLOW TO GERMAN PRESTIGE IN NEAR EAST.

Paris, Sept. 24.

The Turkish forces have not merely been defeated but annihilated. Twenty-five thousand prisoners and 120 guns have been taken. British cavalry have occupied Nazareth, and the avenue of escape has been blocked. It was a decisive victory.

The British casualties are incredibly small compared with the Turkish Army, and the capture will have a repercussion on the Western Front. The King of the Hedjaz brilliantly co-operated, seizing the railway at the junction east of the Jordan.

The German prestige in the Near East has sustained a tremendous blow and Turkish rule in Palestine has ended for ever. —Havas.

## THE BALKANS.

### ALLIED SUCCESSSES IN MACEDONIA.

### ATTAIN CHARACTER OF A GREAT VICTORY.

### A PRECIPITATE BULGARIAN RETREAT.

London, Sept. 24.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

The Allied successes in Macedonia are attaining the character of a great victory. The French and Serbians made a rapid advance towards the middle of the Vardar and compelled the enemy along the whole front for 150 kilometres between Monastir and Doiran to retreat precipitately, the Allied troops closely pursuing.

North-east of Monastir we reached the line of Mogile-Kamatsits-Kalyani, while the Serbians, marching on Priple and the Babuna Pass, reached the Vardar from Dimitrakapou to Gradsko. Some detachments have already crossed the river.

On the right bank in the Vardar Valley the Allied troops are beyond the line of Koyiskoteinureet. On the left bank they carried Ghorgheli and also the whole of the first enemy line as far as Lake Dorian.

Enemy magazines are endeavouring to stem the pursuit. Enemy columns on the roads in the region of Monastir, Krusovo and Priple are flowing in indescribable disorder under the incessant fire of our aircraft guns, bombing and machine-gunning. Numerous villages and dumps are burning. Some prisoners, guns and enormous booty were captured, including two long-range guns.

Some demoralised Bulgarian elements, flung down their arms and fled.

The advance continues on the whole front of the attack.

### ALLIED ADVANCE PROGRESSES.

### ENEMY EVACUATES LINE FROM DOIRAN TO VARDAR.

London, Sept. 23.

A British official report from Salonika states:—As a result of the British and Greek attacks and continual heavy pressure, in conjunction with the French and Serbians advance further west, the enemy evacuated the whole line from Doiran to the west of the Vardar. He has set fire to the Kostovo and Hudova stations, and the Tike and Tatarli dumps.

Our airmen are heavily bombing and machine-gunning his troops and transport crowding along the road to the north.

We are advancing, and have reached the line of Kara-Oular-Hamzali, a kilometre to the south of Bokline.

West of the Vardar we are advancing on Orzenci and are in touch with the Greeks at Zarnet.

#### SIXTEEN VILLAGES CAPTURED.

London, Sept. 23.

In Macedonia on the night of the 21st we continued to pursue the enemy. After an advance of 12 kilometres and the capture of sixteen villages, our left wing and the centre reached by dawn the line Cairli-Dobruvo-Musa-Oba.

Our right carried the strong position of Mont Dobiste. Numerous prisoners were captured.

Military circles are astonished at the rapidity of the Serbian advance. They are fighting so splendidly that it is interesting to recall the Kaiser's statement that Serbia is out of the war. The enemy is falling back on the British Front at Lake Doiran and the only roadway of retreat is the Kosturino-Stumitz road which is heavily shelled and bombed.

The enemy is without a lateral line for a long way to the rear and important developments are anticipated.

### SERBIANS CROSS THE VARDAR.

London, Sept. 24.

A Serbian communiqué issued last evening states:—

Our troops on the 22nd continued to cross the Vardar, where they are in contact with the enemy. Towards Priple the Serbians reached the very steep, mossy of Vrenski and Planina and at several points they are on the Gradsko-Priple road. The enemy continues to burn villages and his own stores. Nevertheless, a great quantity of war material has been captured, including several rail-ways.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

### BRITISH CAPTURE A STRONG POINT.

London, Sept. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

By a successful operation, this morning, north-eastward of Ephe, we captured a strong point which the enemy has stubbornly defended for the past three days. Northwards of this locality, a hostile counter-attack entered our positions at one point where a party of the enemy is still holding out. Elsewhere the attack was repulsed.

#### AVIATION REPORT.

London, Sept. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

There was overcast and showery weather on September 22nd. We dropped eleven tons of bombs and destroyed eight hostile machines. Four of our machines are missing. Our night-fliers dropped four tons of bombs on an enemy aerodrome near Valenciennes. All our machines returned.

#### THE FRENCH FRONT.

### THE ADVANCE ON THE OISE.

London, Sept. 24, 1 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—South of St. Quentin we reached the Oise between Vendeuil and Travecy.

### ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 24.

A French communiqué states:—There was marked artillery activity during the night in the region of St. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

In Champagne, we carried out two raids, in the region of Perthes and near Butte-de-Mesnil. We took 140 prisoners.

#### INTERESTING FRENCH SUMMARY.

Paris, Sept. 24.

A semi-official message emphasises that the local actions to which the fighting on the West Front was limited yesterday, are merely an interlude prior to the imminent resumption of more important operations. These actions were most successful, the British progressing west of Catelet, while the French, south of St. Quentin, by the capture of Vendeuil, progressed on the Oise and threaten La Fere with envelopment from the north. These successes are useful as bases for subsequent operations.

As regards Macedonia, the swift advance of the Allies threatens Priple and also the famous Babuna Pass.

As an instance of the disorderly retreat of the Bulgarians, two battalions of the latter, on throwing down their arms, were machine-gunned by German troops.

Owing to the cutting of communications, the Bulgarians are famishing and are fleeing into the interior. On the contrary, the Allies are electrified with success and are advancing with extraordinary dash.

#### SIEGFRIED LINE ATTACKED.

#### BRITISH PUSH FORWARD.

Paris, Sept. 24.

The British continue to push forward to the redoubts, which form the backbone system of the Hindenburg Line, and to maintain their progress. North of the Scarpe the Siegfried line was attacked. —Havas.

#### GERMAN WOMEN MANNING MACHINE-GUNS.

### WOMAN AVIATOR BROUGHT DOWN.

Paris, Sept. 24.

It is announced that the Germans are removing the inhabitants of Cambrai and Douai to the Mons district at the rate of 2,000 a day.

There is a persistent rumour that the Germans are employing women to fire machine-guns and a woman aviator is said to have been shot down by an American. —Havas.

## THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

### BRITISH PENETRATE ENEMY LINES.

London, Sept. 23.

An Italian official report states:—On the Asiago Plateau the French by a brilliant coup-de-main east of Sisemol penetrated deeply the enemy's lines and took 100 prisoners. The British raided the line north of Asiago and brought back prisoners.

#### THE SIBERIAN FRONT.

### JAPANESE CAVALRY OCCUPY IMPORTANT CENTRES.

London, Sept. 23.

The Press Bureau reports that the Japanese Military Attaché states that Japanese cavalry occupied Blagovestchensk and Alexievsk on September 18th.

Two thousand Austrian and German prisoners surrendered at Kokoi on the right bank of the Amu.

### THE AUGUST FRIEND OF CIVILISATION.

### GRAND VIZIER'S TRIBUTE TO THE KAISER.

London, Sept. 24.

The Grand Vizier, Talat Pasha, addressing the Germano-Turkish League at Constantinople, contended that all the rulers and peoples of the Central Powers, including that of "the august friend of Humanity and Civilization, the Kaiser," wanted peace. He claimed that the Central Powers are fighting for the small nations and the world's liberty. He appealed for fortitude in the face of temporary military failures.

### TWO AIR-RAIDS ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

### BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

London, Sept. 23.

The Admiralty states:—Between the 17th and the 21st Air Force contingents attached to the Navy made four raids on Bruges docks, dropping eight tons of bombs, and also successfully bombed five aerodromes.

In the air-fighting we destroyed six enemy machines and drove down five out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

A hostile balloon was shot down and fell in flames on a balloon camp, setting on fire three hangars, all of which were burnt out.

Co-operating with the Greek Naval aircraft we bombed Constantinople on the nights of the 20th/21st. Bombs burst on the Haidar Pasha station and also on buildings in the north and in Stambul, where many thousands of propaganda leaflets were dropped.

One Greek and one British machine have not returned.

### GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

### DR. HELFFERICH'S RESIGNATION.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.

Dr. Helfferich's resignation of the post of German representative in Russia has been accepted.

It is recalled that Dr. Helfferich, subsequent to the assassination of Count Mirbach, went to Moscow and fled from there after a few days.

### GERMANS TO RESPECT SPANISH FLAG.

### SEVEN INTERNED VESSELS HANDED TO SPAIN.

London, Sept. 24.

The Times Correspondent at San Sebastian says on the 19th, on the personal intervention of the Queen Mother, the Germans offered to hand over seven interned ships and to respect the Spanish flag at sea provided it is flown on ships exclusively engaged in Spanish trade.

### PRUSSIAN VANDALISM.

### MORE PROOFS AT PERONNE AND BAPAUME.

Paris, Sept. 24.

M. Clemenceau has paid a visit to a British General and saw for himself the acts of vandalism committed by the enemy in the neighbourhood of Bapaume and Peronne. —Havas.

### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People handy. It will cure you. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

## THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

### BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.

A message from Sofia says Bulgaria acknowledges the Austrian Peace Note with the liveliest satisfaction and alleges that her aims do not conflict with President Wilson's views as regards the settling of the Balkan conflicts in conformity with the law of nationalities.

### THE AUSTRIAN NOTE'S SUBSIDIARY PURPOSES.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.

A message from Berlin says in a lengthy interview Count Burian, referring to the Allied reception of the Peace Note, forebodes fresh pacifist moves from the Central Powers and says the Note has achieved its subsidiary purposes, having revealed differences in the opposing camp of which the latest of President Wilson's reply is an outstanding example.

### LANCASHIRE STRIKE ENDED.

### WORK RESUMED.

London, Sept. 20.

The cotton dispute has been settled in terms of the Premier's appeal to submit the trouble to an independent tribunal, work resuming on the 23rd inst.

### AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

### PRICE TO BE FIXED.

Washington, Sept. 21.

At a recent conference of the Senators of the Cotton States, President Wilson made it clear that he intended to fix the price of this year's cotton crops and to control the distribution.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, Sept. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George is staying in the country till he has completely recovered. He is expected at Downing Street next week.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.

The Silver Market is quiet.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### GERMAN SCHEME FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, Sept. 23.

The newspapers in London do not take the German political crisis seriously, as it is the eighth such crisis in Germany during the war, and it is anticipated that the force will be re-animated making a change of Ministry without weakening the control of the militarists. The latest move in the peace offensive is indicated in a telegram from Amsterdam stating that great prominence is given in the German Press to the scheme for a League of Nations to be outlined by Deputy Erzberger of the Centre Party in a forthcoming book. The draft constitution he has prepared and published provides for the establishment of a League immediately Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia, announce their adhesion to it.

Each will have a seat at The Hague, where there will be an International Bureau for the conduct of business, controlled by an Administrative Council, and presided over by the Dutch Foreign Minister.

The scheme provides that the League should guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State belonging to the League, and the undisturbed possession of the Colonies; while States outside, whose Governments proclaim neutrality, will be recognised as permanently neutral. All States and Colonies in Africa will be perpetually neutral.

The scheme provides for obligatory arbitration, the reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, the recognition of the freedom of the sea, and that members of the League should renounce raising troops in the Colonies.

For a decade after the foundation of the League each of the States surplus raw material should be divided with the others.

### THE SUBMARINE PIRATES.

Paris, Sept. 23.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, in a lecture, stated that 20,000 non-combatant Allied seamen, including 15,000 British, have been murdered by the submarine pirates.

The meeting passed a resolution approving the British seamen's decision to boycott all German and German products.

### A GOOD SUGGESTION.

DR. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets when the pillars of constipation are shaken to be broken down by them. They are easy to take and pleasant to eat. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

## THE CARD PARTY



Mrs. S.—I have struck upon a brilliant idea. The men I hear are playing golf and tennis for War Bond Tickets. Why don't I have a few chances already, so instead of the usual silver trinkets I have decided at all my card parties, until the end of the year, to give War Bond tickets as prizes. Wouldn't it be lovely if one of my guests won the \$25,000—and at this rate of exchange too?

Mrs. G.—Capital. I think we might all do the same and we'd not have that nasty feeling of just wasting our money on trinkets, for half of every five dollars spent on War Bond tickets goes to help the wounded.

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## WAR BOND DRAWING

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From WEDNESDAY 26th to FRIDAY 27th Sept. Screening: "PASQUALE"

Paramount Features: Complete in five parts. Featuring the Screen Star, George Beland, with Gammone Graphia and Comics.

By Special Request: MATINEES at 3.15 p.m. on THURSDAY 26th and FRIDAY 27th Sept.

THE EMIGRANT (in two parts) BEHIND THE SCREEN (in two parts) EASY STREET (in two parts)

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SATURDAY 28th Sept. THE SMOKE KINGDOM



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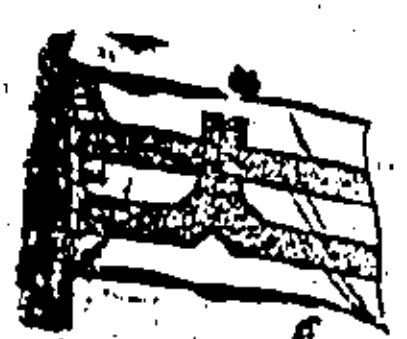
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Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzuka Maru, 12,500 tons WED., 30th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons WED., 30th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.	
	Tango Maru, 12,700 tons	
	Hawahu, 8,500 tons MON., 30th Sept.	

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town  
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

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Calcutta via Singapore, Padang & Rangoon

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

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Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

## Next sailing from Hongkong:

\* Katori Maru, SUNDAY, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.  
\* Suwa Maru, THURSDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 498 & 295

DEMAND FOR CLEAR  
TRADE POLICY.NO "DUMPING" AFTER THE WAR.  
SIR E. CARSON'S WARNING.

Sir Edward Carson was the principal speaker recently at a conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, which had been convened by the National Union of Manufacturers to discuss economic policy after the war and to invite the Government to give a lead in the matter. Mr. George Terrell, M.P., presided.

DEMAND FOR A POLICY.

Sir Edward Carson moved the following resolution:

This meeting, consisting of members of British manufacturing firms, desires to represent to His Majesty's Government that on the declaration of peace many firms now engaged on war work will be greatly disorganised and will find it difficult to continue to give employment to their workpeople. They, therefore, wish to impress on the Government the urgency and importance of putting an end to the present uncertainty, and of making at once a declaration of our national economic policy as it affects our Empire, our Allies, neutral and belligerent countries. This meeting further desires to express its opinion that it is essential that the Government should so frame its policy that the reconstruction of industries should not be hindered or threatened by undue foreign competition or dumping, and that the resources of the whole Empire and of our Allies may be made available for rehabilitating their commercial position.

He said that, as he understood the object of that conference, there was no intention whatever of showing any hostility to the Government nor to hamper the Government in carrying on the war. The manufacturers of this country had earned the gratitude of the whole community for their conduct and the sacrifices which they had made during the war. He asked the Government, he felt to the voice of the manufacturers as well as to the voice of labour, and said that unless they could draw capital and labour into one congress, where they could meet for the advantage of both, they would have a state of chaos at the end of the war which it would be difficult to describe.

He drew attention to the enormous debt which would have accumulated when peace came, and said that some people had talked of relieving that debt by a levy on capital. That was very dangerous talk. Anything like the confiscation of capital in this country would be the beginning of the end of all commercial confidence and security. (Cheers.) But, however it was met, the debt would be there. He did not believe that the labouring classes of this country were ever going back to the old standard of wages, and he did not believe that anybody would want them to. (Cheers.) We should also have to absorb the millions of men who were now fighting our battles at the front. Those were the very best men of the country, men who above all others would require consideration at the hands of the community. What would they expect? Would they expect reduced wages? Would they expect to be left walking about unemployed while other men had taken their jobs? The country would not tolerate such a state of things for one moment. Therefore we had either to find employment for those men at a proper standard of wages or have them walking about subsidised.

THE NEED OF FORESIGHT.  
Unless there was foresight such conditions would lead to constant war between employers and employed, and the worst of it would be that the reaction would be against the employers, though it was no fault of theirs but the fault of the Government, which was carried on unanimously.

A resolution was also adopted appreciating the invaluable lead which Sir Prime Minister had given to the Empire in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and desiring to submit to him the resolutions with a view to securing his operation to ensure employment for all when peace is declared.

What was the Government policy to meet the situation? They wanted to know it, because they wanted to make their preparations in accordance with it. What had the Government done to secure the raw materials? In November or December they introduced the Control of

Exports and Imports Bill, and it was read at least a first time—(laughter); but it had never appeared again. He had had the idea that it was brought in to obtain in conjunction with the Colonies control of raw materials, so that we might have them for ourselves, for the whole Empire, for our Allies, and then for the neutrals. But no Act had been passed which had in the slightest degree laid the foundation for that most desirable object.

## THE MOST-FAVOURABLE-NATION CLAUSE.

In April, 1917, more than a year ago, the French Government sent us a Note in which attention was drawn to the urgency of despatching existing commercial treaties to free the hands of the Allies from the restrictions which were imposed by the most-favourable-nation clause. That was one of the things we had undertaken to do. Some two or three months ago he saw in a newspaper that the French had denounced the treaties on their part, and he put a question in the House of Commons asking if we were going to follow suit. The Leader of the House replied that we certainly were. He was under the vain delusion that something was really going to be done. If he had the greatest abhorrence of this most-favourable-nation treatment. He got a very satisfactory answer and waited for some time, but the other day he was asked back almost to the time of the Fleet when he heard an answer that the Foreign Office could not denounce those treaties until the Government had made up their minds what their policy was. People often misunderstood legislation for arbitrary Government interference; but interference which would secure raw material was a proper interference.

He had received that day a circular which he found very difficult to understand. It was issued by the Ministry of Munitions to some companies in South America asking what quantities of steel plates and sheets they had and how much they would want immediately after the war. The circular went on to say that when the Ministry got the goods they would be very glad to place them with certain firms. He did not know what that meant. Was the Ministry of Munitions taking on itself to select the firms? Was it using the merchant and settling priorities, and was it to say that the South American firms were to get them before our own wants were supplied?

COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE.  
There were two great lessons which he hoped we had learnt from the war, and if we did not learn them the war would have been fought in vain. The first of them was the methods of German penetration. He did not believe our people were going to tolerate those methods in the future. They were not going again to allow the Germans to accept our hospitality and to use it to promote war. The second great lesson, that we had learnt was the need of our producing ourselves many things which hitherto we had neglected. Never again in our history must we be dependent on any foreign production, for materials or for products which were the very life and existence of our people.

It would be well if they could get the Prime Minister himself to take up the question, to see that it was not merely a peace question. One of the strongest responses we had in our hands was the control of our own raw material and of making ourselves absolutely independent of Germany. Let them set about carrying out those two objects, and then let them consider what would be their position when they entered the Peace Conference. They would be able to say to the Germans, "You may hold a bit of land here and there, you may refuse to expiate the horrible crimes against humanity that you have committed, but how can you carry on without the raw material, without cotton, without wool, without jute, and all those other matters which are the conglomerate property of the Allies? You cannot, and we are entirely independent of you."

Sir William Pearce, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A resolution was also adopted appreciating the invaluable lead which Sir Prime Minister had given to the Empire in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and desiring to submit to him the resolutions with a view to securing his operation to ensure employment for all when peace is declared.

## BANK

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853  
HEAD OFFICE LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £1,000,000  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,  
Manager  
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

## INTIMATIONS

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

TO

## ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914

## ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Telephone 230 & 155

KEATING'S  
WORM TABLETS

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or thread worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists.

## METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

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## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO'S SALES Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Toys, Motor Cars and Accessories, Groceries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Fertilisers and Farmers' Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Samples sent from £10 upwards.  
Consignments of Foreign Goods sold on account.  
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS  
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25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.  
Cable Address: "WILSONS" LONDON.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918  
S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting, ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Kobe-Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000  
RESERVE FUND Sterling £15,000,000  
Silver £15,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF £15,000,000  
PROFITABLE

COVER OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
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CHIEF MANAGER,  
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 " " " "  
" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, May 14, 1918.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—Yen 48,000,000.00  
PAID UP CAPITAL—" 42,000,000.00  
RESERVE FUND—" 24,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA  
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT  
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CHINA, COLUMBO, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KANPURI, KATYAW, KOBAY, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, OMAHA, PEKING, RANGOON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SHENYANG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SUEZ, SYDNEY, TIENTSIN, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

HONGKONG, 12th Sept., 1918.

## THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,  
12, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking Business transacted. Current, Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

KWOK MAN FAT,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1918.

## BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000  
Subscribed " 1,000,000  
Paid-up " 650,000  
Reserve Fund " 650,000

BANKERS.  
RANK OF ENGLAND.  
LONDON Joint Stock Bank Limited.  
Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,  
Acting Manager.  
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, Oct. 4, 1917.

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL f. 75,000,000.—(£2,250,000)  
PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 60,000,000.—(£1,800,000)  
RESERVE FUND f. 1,585,461.—(£ 988,425)  
HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM  
Branches at:  
Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Borneo, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, London, Lyons, Manilla, Penang, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents at: Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

LONDON BANKERS—The Union Bank and South Bank Limited.  
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and has Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. P. VAN REES,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1917.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Yen 40,000,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL—" 22,500,000.  
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. French 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors—ANDRE BERTHELOT, General Manager—A. J. FROST.

HEAD OFFICE,  
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.  
BRANCHES:  
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Étude et le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.  
IN NEW YORK: Belmont & Co., Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOUREN,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:  
Queen's Buildings,  
Chater Road.  
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

## THE PALESTINE VICTORY.

GEN. ALLENBY'S MASTER STROKE.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A communiqué from Palestine states:—

Having seized the passages of the Jordan at Jisr el-Damieh on Sunday morning, the enemy's last avenue of escape on the west of the river was closed.

The Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies have virtually ceased to exist. Their entire transport was captured. By eight o'clock last night 25,000 prisoners and 260 guns had been counted. Many prisoners and much material have not yet been enumerated.

## THE "TURKISH DISASTER."

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Turkish disaster is bound to have a very profound reaction in Constantinople and Sofia, and compromise the situation of the Turks in Mesopotamia and terminate the Turkish adventures in Persia and the Caucasus.

## EXISTENCE OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE IMPERILED.

The Daily Telegraph, which declares that the existence of the Ottoman Empire is imperilled by one of the master-strokes of the war, points out that General Allenby struck unexpectedly early, as he has the campaigning season still before him.

The Morning Post urges that a diplomatic effort be made to detach Turkey from the Central Powers.

## THE BALKANS.

## THE SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

SERBIANS THREE MILES FROM BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The latest news is that the Serbian cavalry is only three miles from the Bulgarian frontier in the Strumitza region.

The Eleventh German Division has been broken through, together with the main Bulgarian forces, which are retreating in disorder.

## GERMAN MAIN LINE CUT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A Serbian communiqué issued last evening, states:—

We have liberated 15 villages.

We are forcing the German and Bulgarian reinforcements to retreat.

We crossed to the left bank of the Vardar and cut the main railway line between Uskub and Salonika, crossed the Cerna and cut the railway line between Garanko and Prije, which is the German Army's main line of communication.

We advanced 55 kilometres between September 15th and 21st.

Certain infantry units reached the highest point of very mountainous region, and advanced 40 kilometres in one day.

Our booty and prisoners are constantly increasing.

## ALLIES PURSUING THEIR SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

The French and Serbian Armies, on September 21st, on the Drachevo massif, broke the serious resistance of the Bulgarians, who were reinforced by German troops.

Pursuing their success, the Allies passed towards the north of Vozac and Kavadar, and reached the Vardar in the direction of Negotin and Demirkapin.

The enemy is destroying material wholesale in the direction of Oriskio and in the region of the Vardar and Doiran, where they are burning stations, ammunition depots, and aviation parks.

The number of prisoners and guns captured is increasing. The Serbians captured a complete group of mountain guns and a battery of 100-millimetre guns.

Our aviators continue to harass the retreating enemy.

In the eastern part of the Cerna Bend the enemy has begun to retreat.

The Allies captured Glanitsa and Oris. The French and Greek troops north and north-east of the Derna massif continue to make progress, in conjunction with the Serbians.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## MINOR OPERATIONS ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We carried out successful minor operations on Sunday, both day and night, at several points.

English troops captured a strong point in the neighbourhood of the Rossy-Neony road, which had stubbornly held out all day, capturing 80 prisoners.

Subsequently, a counter attack from the direction of the Gillkenn Farm was repulsed, with heavy enemy loss by rifles and machine-guns.

Other English troops made progress at night in the direction of Tomel Farm, after several hours' hard fighting. They further pushed captured a strong point, held by a number of machine-guns, taking a number of prisoners.

We captured over 100 prisoners at night-time in a successful local attack south of Villers-Guislain.

English troops east of Gavrelle made progress on a three-quarter mile front south-east of Gavrelle, capturing 60 prisoners.

The enemy attacked Barthelemy on night-time under cover of a heavy barrage, and penetrated our line at one point. An immediate counter-attack re-established the positions.

CIVILIANS REMOVED FROM CAMBRAI.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The Germans have removed the civilians from Cambrai amid scenes of disorder and pillage. Even the military maintained.

GOOD PROGRESS NEAR OPPY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

Last night we attacked from a point below Villers-Guislain, attaining our object and taking over 100 prisoners.

Fighting was resumed in this region this morning, and we are following up the advantage we gained.

North of the Scarpe we made good progress near Oppy, the junction point of the "Switch" line with the "Wotan" system. On a front of 1,100 yards we gained an average depth of 600 yards, taking 60 prisoners in the first onslaught.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A German official report states:—

We repulsed British attacks south-east of Epehy.

The enemy at night-time obtained a footing in isolated trench sections east of Epehy.

CEASELESS BOMBING OF GERMAN TOWNS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Air Ministry states:—

The total weight of bombs dropped on the night of September 20 was 22½ tons. Our aeroplanes on the night of Sept. 21 bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes and attacked and hit the main furnaces at Hagendingen and Rombsch. A total of 15½ tons was dropped.

All our machines returned.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 24-25, 11A. 45m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is highest over N. China, and relatively low over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches. Total since January 1st, 96.09 inches, against an average of 74.23 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 25th September:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Sept. 1918.

Date	Ends	Begin
Sept. 23rd	6.1 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
24th	6.2 " "	6.29 " "
25th	6.2 " "	6.28 " "
26th	6.2 " "	6.27 " "
27th	6.2 " "	6.26 " "
28th	6.2 " "	6.25 " "
29th	6.2 " "	6.24 " "
30th	6.2 " "	6.23 " "

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Force	Weather
29.80	79	74	ENE	2	29.83
29.81	79	74	ENE	2	29.84
29.82	79	74	ENE	2	29.85
29.83	79	74	ENE	2	29.86
29.84	79	74	ENE	2	29.87
29.85	79	74	ENE	2	29.88
29.86	79	74	ENE	2	29.89
29.87	79	74	ENE	2	29.90
29.88	79	74	ENE	2	29.91
29.89	79	74	ENE	2	29.92
29.90	79	74	ENE	2	29.93
29.91	79	74	ENE	2	29.94
29.92	79	74	ENE	2	29.95
29.93	79	74	ENE	2	29.96
29.94	79	74	ENE	2	29.97
29.95	79	74	ENE	2	29.98
29.96	79	74	ENE	2	29.99
29.97	79	74	ENE	2	30.00

Highness open at 11.00 a.m. on the 24th-25. Lowest open at 11.00 a.m. on the 24th-25. T. F. CLARKE, Director. Hongkong Observatory Sept. 25, 1918.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING.

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

**TUESDAY,**

the 1st Oct. 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, Table Covers, Single and Double Beds, Table Covers, Single and Double Beds, and Household Linen, White and Coloured, Pure Linen, Damask, Serviettes, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c. &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers. Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 785

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

THURSDAY, 18th Sept.—

5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 27th Sept.—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain F. W. James.

24th to 25th Sept.—

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 27th Sept.—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.30 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

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24th to 25th Sept.—

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 27th Sept.—

## ENTRERS AT THE HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Douglas Abbey Mrs. and Mrs. A. Johnston

Mr. D. Abraham Mr. E. M. Joseph

Mr. and Mrs. Alford Mr. A. Joyce

Mr. A. Allier Mr. B. H. van Kessel

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mr. E. Krobe

Mr. A. Arbery Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bannerman

Mr. F. W. Bailey Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Lee

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bannerman

Mr. J. R. Bannerman Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bannerman

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## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.

Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 70 "

Six hours, ... 120 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 9.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Browsers.

Hour, ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours, ... 1.00 "

Six hours, ... 1.50 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Browsers with 4 Browsers.

Quarter hour, ... \$0.15

Half hour, ... 0.30

One hour, ... 0.40

Two hours, ... 0.50

Three hours, ... 0.70

Six hours, ... 1.00